United Nations A/HRC/36/12

General Assembly

Distr.: General
18 July 2017

Original: English

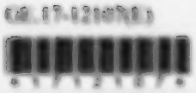
Human Rights Council
Thirty-sixth session
11-29 September 2017
Agenda item 6
Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Philippines

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

GE.17-12107(E)



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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of the Philippines was held at the 11th meeting, on 8 May 2017. The delegation of the Philippines was headed by the Senior Deputy Executive Secretary in the Office of the President, Menardo I. Guevarra, and the Chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senate of the Philippines, Alan Peter S. Cayetano. At its 17th meeting, held on 11 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on the Philippines.

2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Philippines: Kenya, Paraguay and Switzerland.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Philippines:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/PHL/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/PHL/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/PHL/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to the Philippines through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that Filipinos believed that people were created in the image of God and that there could be no compromise on human rights and dignity. Filipinos also believed in accountability.

6. The President of the Philippines, Rodrigo Duterte, was at the helm of the Government because the people had demanded real change. Filipinos longed for the rule of law, equality and respect for the human rights of all people regardless of faith, social status, sexual orientation, age, disability or ethnicity, or of whether they were from urban or rural areas.

7. The Government was committed to meeting its obligations arising from the treaties it had ratified and to integrating a human rights agenda into its development initiatives. Guided by the Philippine Development Plan for 2017-2022, the Government had adopted a culture- and gender-sensitive paradigm and a human rights-based approach to public service. A campaign against illegal drugs was being pursued to preserve lives and to prevent the country from turning into a narco-State. At all times, the Government upheld the rule of law and President Duterte had adopted a policy of zero tolerance for abuse by law enforcers. The Government had adopted a holistic and balanced approach to addressing crime and illegal drugs. In addition to strengthening law enforcement and judicial mechanisms, it encouraged private sector participation to ensure more effective and sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for drug users who wished to stop using.

8. The situation of illegal drugs could only be understood by recognizing the relationship between illegal drugs, violent crime and poverty. The violence was associated with drug lords and drug suppliers. In respect of the government campaign against illegal drugs, "alternate facts" were being spread by critics and widely quoted by the media. The delegation sought to correct those "facts" by stating the following. Firstly, those critics had changed the definition of extrajudicial killings, thereby deceiving the public and the media into believing that there had been a sudden wave of State-sponsored extrajudicial killings. There had been a deliberate attempt to include all homicides related to the campaign against illegal drugs as extrajudicial killings and to say that they were State-sponsored, which was not true. Secondly, the 1.266 million drug pushers and users who had surrendered were being rehabilitated. Thirdly, during the six-year period prior to the Duterte administration, 93,197 drug operations had been conducted while barely 10 months into the Duterte administration, 53,503 such operations had been conducted. Fourthly, 64,917 drug-related arrests had been made. Fifthly, of the 9,432 homicide cases, 2,692 deaths had resulted from presumed legitimate law enforcement operations. While the increase in police operations had resulted in more people surrendering, there were also people who violently resisted arrest, which in turn led to more deaths. Although deaths arising from law enforcement operations were presumed to be legitimate, they were automatically investigated.

9. The Duterte administration had doubled the budget of the Commission on Human Rights. President Duterte had institutionalized Executive Order No. 2, also known as the "Freedom of information order", something no other Philippine president had done, and installed a direct telephone line to the Office of the President for complaints from citizens.

10. The Government was in the process of drafting its human rights action plan for the next five years. A human rights-based approach to development would be implemented.

11. The Government supported the universal periodic review mechanism and the United Nations human rights system. A decision on which recommendations to accept would be taken against the backdrop of national challenges.

12. The universal periodic review was effective because the Human Rights Council had been successful in insulating it from polarization. While the special procedures of the Council were often effective, they sometimes did more harm than good. The delegation referred to a tweet by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Agnes Callamard, which suggested she was impartial and unfair. Invitations to special rapporteurs would be extended at an appropriate time, provided they proved their independence and willingness to engage in a constructive manner.

13. The Philippines was addressing a communist rebellion, unrest, a rebellion in the south, inequality and social injustice, control of the economy by the political elite and criminal and drug syndicates that acted with impunity. Terrorism was a national, regional and international threat.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 95 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. Viet Nam welcomed the recent ratification of the Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

16. Yemen noted that the Philippines had signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and implemented human rights programmes for police officers and on the eradication of poverty.

17. Zambia welcomed the acceptance of several recommendations from the first and second cycles of the universal periodic review but noted that most of the recommendations had not been implemented.

18. Algeria appreciated the plans to improve the living standards of the population, particularly of women and children from poor families.

19. Angola noted the progress made through the adoption of laws to fulfil the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

20. Argentina congratulated the Philippines for adopting the Philippine Development Plan for 2017-2022, especially the section on the rights of women.

21. Australia expressed concern at reports of extrajudicial killings associated with the war on drugs and the involvement of the national police.

22. Austria commended the Philippines for the measures on modern family planning and poverty reduction but expressed concern at plans to reintroduce the death penalty and the increase in extrajudicial killings.

23. Azerbaijan recognized the progress made in protecting vulnerable groups, combating trafficking in human beings and ensuring the rule of law.

24. Bangladesh noted the 10-point socioeconomic agenda aimed at combating poverty, efforts to protect vulnerable groups, support to education, the programme against child labour and policies to combat human trafficking.

25. Belarus commended the Philippines for the measures implemented to guarantee socioeconomic rights, including the development of social support, and to combat human trafficking.

26. Belgium commended the Government for creating a monitoring, reporting and response system for children affected by armed conflict and for further defining responsibilities of government agencies responding to violations against children.

27. Bosnia and Herzegovina noted the Government's focus on improving the protection of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights. It welcomed the efforts made in relation to women's rights.

28. Botswana noted the commitment to promoting human rights but was concerned by reports of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances and heightened campaigns against illegal drug-related activities resulting in deaths.

29. Brazil welcomed efforts to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity but was concerned about the alleged number of disappearances and extrajudicial killings.

30. Brunei Darussalam noted efforts to expand access to quality education through the enactment of several laws and progress in the empowerment of women and promotion of gender equality.

31. Bulgaria commended the Philippines for its efforts to reduce poverty and appreciated its accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

32. Cambodia welcomed the implementation of most of the accepted recommendations from previous reviews. It commended the 10-point socioeconomic agenda aimed at poverty reduction.

33. Canada urged the Philippines to dismantle and disarm paramilitary groups, to stop the militarization of the ancestral lands of indigenous peoples and improve access by indigenous peoples to health and social services.

34. Chad highlighted the Philippine Development Plan for 2017-2022, which advocated the use of a human rights approach in the public sector, in the allocation of funds for poverty reduction and in social services programmes.

35. Chile welcomed the progress made in the ratification of international human rights instruments. It was however concerned about the persistence of extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances.

36. China expressed support for the campaign against illegal drugs.

37. Costa Rica was concerned about the war on drugs, as it incited extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances and torture.

38. Croatia encouraged a more proactive approach that linked the principle of the rule of law to the socioeconomic development agenda in order to achieve a more comprehensive integration of human rights norms.

39. Cuba highlighted the existence of a human rights commission with a mandate to investigate human rights violations, as well as the work of the commission on women to counter discrimination against women.

40. Czechia acknowledged the efforts and accomplishments in closing the gender gap.

41. Denmark expressed concern about the fact that some recent initiatives to combat crime, including the war on drugs, might lead to impunity and violations of human rights. It also expressed concern about the high number of attacks on human rights defenders.

42. Ecuador praised the actions taken to protect domestic workers, including the joint operations handbook, and the commitments to protect the environment through a national plan and specific laws.

43. Egypt urged the Philippines to uphold international human rights norms in the context of the war on drugs. It noted the peace plan between the Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.

44. Estonia noted the efforts made by the Philippines to meet its human rights obligations since its previous review.

45. France raised concerns regarding the proliferation of extrajudicial executions and inquired about the national surveillance mechanisms that existed in that area.

46. Georgia called on the Philippines to refrain from restoring the death penalty and to issue a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders.

47. Germany expressed deep concern about reports of human rights violations in the context of the so-called war on drugs.

48. Ghana stated that, despite the acceptance by the Philippines of 11 recommendations on putting an end to extrajudicial killings and strengthening accountability for those crimes at the previous review, such killings remained widespread.

49. Guatemala acknowledged the accession by the Philippines to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It expressed concern at reports that the Government's campaign against drugs had resulted in the persecution and killing of drug users and drug traffickers.

50. Haiti welcomed the success of the economic programmes in the Philippines.

51. The Holy See referred to reports of trafficking in Philippine men, women and children for labour exploitation. It also expressed concern about extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances.

52. Honduras highlighted the progress made in the areas of social inclusion, participation of women in decision-making and youth education.

53. Hungary expressed concern about the fact that since President Duterte had taken office and announced a campaign targeting those allegedly involved in drug-related activities, over 7,000 people had been killed by the police and unknown individuals. It also referred to the threats faced by human rights defenders.

54. Iceland expressed alarm over the high rate of killings since the election of President Duterte and referred to the allegations of enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment by police officers.

55. Indonesia commended the Philippines for completing the human resources road map for 2016-2022, the significant budget allocated to public education and the commitment to fighting human trafficking.

56. Iraq praised the Philippines for its national report and commended it for the reproductive rights act and the recovery care provided in the fight against drugs.

57. Ireland appreciated the commitment to human rights but shared its deep concern at the marked deterioration in the rule of law since the previous review.

58. Italy welcomed and encouraged further efforts in the field of human rights.

59. Japan noted social problems involving violence against women. It offered its support for the development of drug treatment facilities and the formulation of treatment programmes.

60. Kenya commended the Philippines for the steps taken since its first and second reviews and urged it to continue to implement the remaining recommendations.

61. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the Philippines for taking measures to implement the recommendations arising from previous reviews and welcomed the progresses made in protecting the rights of women.

62. In response to questions and comments, the delegation of the Philippines stated that, pursuant to Administrative Order No. 163, non-governmental and civil society organizations had been encouraged to join the efforts of the Government in promoting compliance with human rights obligations. Human rights defenders participated in congressional hearings on the enactment of laws that affected human rights and the enactment of a law defining their rights was under review.

63. The Government respected the independence of the Commission on Human Rights. The President appointed the members of the Commission through a selection process that gave weight to endorsements mostly from non-governmental organizations. The budget of the Commission for 2016-2017 had almost doubled.

64. The Government had established an inter-agency committee to resolve cases of enforced disappearances, torture and other grave violations of the rights to life, liberty and security of person. According to the national definition, extrajudicial killings only involved victims who were members of cause-oriented advocacy groups. Crimes falling outside that definition were treated as regular crimes.

65. An inter-agency committee addressed trafficking in persons, including involuntary servitude. The ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, had been ratified in 2017 and a "child protection compact" had been concluded with a third country to advance the campaign against trafficking in children.

66. Individuals meeting the required criteria continued to avail themselves of the Witness Protection, Security and Benefit Programme.

67. The protection and welfare of vulnerable and marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, women, children and older persons were at the top of the administration's agenda and a package of laws addressing their various needs was being considered.

68. Since the previous review, a number of laws had been enacted, including a foster care act and a law mandating emergency relief and protection for children before, during and after disasters and emergencies. The Universal Health Care Act and the Sin Tax Reform Law had been strengthened.

69. Measures ensuring the equal rights of wives in relation to property, among other issues, were pending. An executive order had been issued to fully implement the reproductive health law. Progress had been made in implementing the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Programme and there had been a significant increase in the national contraception prevalence rate and in the provision of free and lifelong antiretroviral therapy for pregnant and breastfeeding women with HIV.

70. The police had implemented an internal mechanism to ensure that personnel responsible for human rights violations such as torture were disciplined. The doctrine of command responsibility had been introduced. Proper procedures were being observed to ensure that torture was not used to extract confessions during investigations.

71. Prison congestion was being addressed through various measures, including a paralegal programme.

72. A specific law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation was being pursued. However, there were statutes, local government ordinances and jurisprudence that addressed discrimination and hate crimes, including on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.

73. The Kindergarten Education Act and the Enhanced Basic Education Act had led to an increase in enrolment among indigenous peoples and a decline in the dropout rate. Also, an increase in the budget for basic education reform had increased enrolment among working learners and marginalized children.

74. Latvia encouraged the Philippines to use the expertise of the special procedures and expressed concern about the rising death toll from extrajudicial executions owing to the war on drugs.

75. Lebanon welcomed the campaign against drugs, which had had positive effects on the level of crime.

76. Libya appreciated the efforts made to combat corruption, crime and illegal drug use and the determination of the Philippines to address the challenges of poverty reduction and implement policies and programmes for sustainable development.

77. Liechtenstein expressed concern at the proposal to reinstate the death penalty and at the persistence of appalling conditions of detention.

78. Lithuania acknowledged the positive steps taken to strengthen human rights standards but expressed concern about the extrajudicial killings and the intention to reinstate the death penalty.

79. Luxembourg expressed concern about the human rights situation, particularly about the extrajudicial executions within the framework of the fight against drugs and the allegations of torture of civilians.

80. Malaysia commended the Philippines for its human rights achievements and, as a fellow ASEAN member, recognized the significant role of the Philippines in the pursuit of a common human rights agenda in the region.

81. The Maldives was encouraged by the efforts to promote gender equality and recognized the efforts made by the Philippines to ensure a better quality of education.

82. Mexico hailed the political peace agreement in Mindanao, the actions to assist displaced people and the enactment of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act.

83. Montenegro noted the efforts to protect children's rights but regretted that a high number of children were engaged in child labour. It expressed concern at the extrajudicial killings of suspected drugs dealers.

84. Morocco commended the Philippines for initiatives to promote socioeconomic rights through poverty reduction programmes, improve access to education and promote employment, as well as for its action to combat human trafficking.

85. Mozambique noted with appreciation the implementation of the 10-point socioeconomic agenda, which had led to a drastic reduction in poverty, and commended the progress achieved on gender equality.

86. Myanmar stated that the response to the threat posed by illegal drug use should be left to the Government and took positive note of recent measures with regard to the environment.

87. Nepal welcomed the initiatives to further promote the rights to health and education and noted efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, combat human trafficking and protect the rights of migrant workers.

88. The Netherlands commended the Philippines for the impressive measures taken in the fight against online sexual exploitation and human trafficking. It expressed concern about the high number of extrajudicial executions.

89. New Zealand commended the Philippines for ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and for enacting the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act.

90. Norway appreciated the efforts and commitment to work for peace and encouraged continuation of reforms to strengthen workers' rights and combat corruption.

91. Pakistan appreciated the creation of the National Anti-Environmental Crime Task Force and the implementation of poverty reduction programmes, the Sustainable Livelihood Programme and a comprehensive and integrated social services programme.

92. Peru acknowledged the progress made in the areas of health, education and housing. It noted the commitment to sustainable development.

93. Poland welcomed the adoption of the Children's Emergency Protection and Relief Act, which aimed to facilitate the reunification of separated children and the training of emergency responders in child protection.

94. Portugal was concerned about plans to restore the death penalty more than a decade after it had been abolished and about the ongoing anti-drug campaign.

95. Qatar noted the progress made, particularly in relation to economic, social and cultural rights, and appreciated the development action plan, as it took a holistic approach to development on the basis of human rights.

96. The Republic of Korea noted concerns about the current situation of civil and political rights and stated that human rights should be respected at all times.

97. The Republic of Moldova encouraged the Philippines to place the protection of the fundamental rights of all persons at the core of every policy and action. It was concerned about initiatives to reinstate capital punishment.

98. Romania stated that the implementation of supported recommendations from the previous review demonstrated a commitment to human rights. It commended the Philippines for its human rights-based campaign to eliminate the drug menace.

99. The Russian Federation commended the Philippines for enacting legislation in the areas of health care, education and labour, and welcomed the working quota for persons with disabilities and the Philippine Development Plan for 2017-2022.

100. Saudi Arabia commended the Philippines for its poverty alleviation strategy and relative plan, from which about 4 million poor households benefited.

101. Sierra Leone commended the Philippines for sustained efforts aimed at improving the lives of its peoples, including the Sustainable Livelihood Programme. It noted efforts to address the rights of women, including through the Magna Carta of Women.

102. Slovakia noted that various human rights laws related to recommendations arising from the previous review had been passed. It was concerned about reported initiatives to reinstate capital punishment.

103. Slovenia was concerned about reports on enforced disappearance and extrajudicial killings in the name of the war against drugs and reminded the Philippines of its commitments under international human rights law.

104. Spain welcomed the mechanism established by the Commission on Human Rights to address human rights complaints, as well as the legislation on protecting children in emergency situations.

105. Sri Lanka noted the policies and programmes that had been developed to strengthen the rights of migrant workers at the national level, especially the assistance provided to Filipinos working overseas through the Assistance to Nationals and Legal Assistance Fund.

106. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts to improve education and commended the steps taken to promote the rights of people with disabilities, including by developing a national action plan.

107. The Sudan welcomed the "green job creation" programme to protect the environment, as well as the accession to the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization.

108. Sweden was concerned that 7.3 million women in the Philippines had an unmet need for modern contraceptives, as estimated by 2016 government data.

109. Switzerland was gravely concerned at reports indicating that many extrajudicial executions were being carried out and at the legislative steps under way to reintroduce the death penalty.

110. Thailand applauded the protection of vulnerable groups, the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), efforts to combat human trafficking and provide assistance to victims and the implementation of the "Freedom of information order".

111. Timor-Leste noted the adoption of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act, the Food Staples Sufficiency Programme, the Sustainable Livelihood Programme and efforts to increase gender sensitivity in the courts.

112. Tunisia welcomed the accession of the Philippines to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the programmes to combat poverty.

113. Uganda was encouraged by the commitment to achieve inclusive growth under the Philippine Development Plan for 2017-2022 and the 10-point socioeconomic agenda.

114. Ukraine respected the commitment to international conventions and encouraged the Philippines to take measures to improve the human rights situation, including in the criminal justice system and in respect of the rights of children and persons with disabilities.

115. The United Kingdom expressed concern about the high death toll associated with the campaign against illegal drugs and about plans to reinstate the death penalty and to lower the age of criminal responsibility, among other things.

116. The United States of America stressed the importance of investigating the deaths associated with the counter-narcotics campaign.

117. Uruguay welcomed the efforts to protect victims of human trafficking and achievements in the fight against discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

118. Uzbekistan noted the accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

119. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the efforts in the fight against poverty and the campaign against illicit drugs.

120. Gabon praised the significant progress made in promoting and protecting human rights since the previous review.

121. Singapore commended the Philippines for its efforts to pursue social justice, achieve inclusive growth and reduce inequality.

122. In relation to violence against women, the delegation of the Philippines stated that guidelines had been issued at the village level for the establishment of points of contact where victims could go to receive immediate help.

123. The delegation of the Philippines reported that an inter-agency committee on children in armed conflict had been created in 2013. There was also a monitoring, reporting and response system for grave violations of children's rights in situations of armed conflict.

124. The Juvenile Justice Welfare Act had been strengthened. Local government units were required to appoint social workers to assist children in conflict with the law, among others.

125. The programme against child labour had recorded a 47.9 per cent decrease in children involved in labour, had awarded child labour-free certificates to establishments and closed establishments engaging minors in hazardous work. Project Angel Tree provided social assistance to children who had been subjected to child labour.

126. The Government had issued Department Order No. 174, which reaffirmed workers' constitutional and statutory right to security of tenure by prohibiting "labour-only contracting" (an arrangement whereby a contractor or subcontractor merely recruits, supplies or places workers to perform a job or work for a principal) and reinforced workers' rights in terms of labour standards, self-organization and collective bargaining. A review of the enforcement framework would be undertaken.

127. Safeguarding the rights of Philippine workers abroad was a priority. The Philippine Overseas Employment Administration regulated the overseas recruitment industry. The Philippines had bilateral labour agreements with 31 countries of destination. Returning workers were offered reintegration seminars and training.

128. The armed forces implemented the Internal Peace and Security Plan "Bayanihan" (Cooperation), which had been subsumed by the Development Support and Security Plan "Kapayapaan" (Freedom). Both Plans focused on support for nation-building, civil military cooperation, peacebuilding and military action against terrorists and other armed groups. Military operations were only conducted in areas where there had been threats endangering the safety of the people.

129. Executive Order No. 264 had led to the creation of the Citizens Armed Force Geographical Units to assist the military in helping address local insurgency threats in operations during disasters and calamities and in socioeconomic development projects. The Citizens Armed Force was not a paramilitary force. A national task force had been created to disband private armed groups in Bangsamoro and in the adjacent Regions 9 and 12.

130. The collective rights of indigenous peoples were being protected by the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act. There had been no forced evictions of indigenous peoples owing to mining operations. Ancestral domains could not be accessed by mining companies without the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples. That prohibition was also applicable to the armed forces, except in "hot pursuit" operations. The Philippine Development Plan for 2017-2022 raised awareness of the rights of indigenous peoples.

131. Recommendations relating to the death penalty would be discussed with the leaders of Congress. The Government was committed to ending killings and supressing, to the extent possible, crime caused by the consumption of illegal drugs, corruption and poverty.

132. In summary, the delegation reiterated that the Philippines consistently maintained a culture of respect for human rights; relevant mechanisms and institutions to enable compliance with treaty obligations were in place and functioned properly; the Philippines encouraged inclusiveness in complying with its human rights obligations by encouraging the participation of all stakeholders; the Philippines continued to make significant strides in promoting and protecting the human rights of vulnerable sectors of society; and there was no State policy promoting, sanctioning or encouraging extrajudicial killings, as all law enforcement operations in pursuit of the anti-illegal drug campaign were conducted within the boundaries of the law, as instructed by President Duterte.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

133. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below will be examined by the Philippines, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

133.1 **Ratify all conventions to which the country is not yet a party (Gabon);**

133.2 **Ratify and implement without delay the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**

133.3 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Angola) (Iraq) (Japan) (Kenya) (Montenegro) (Sierra Leone);**

133.4 **Consider acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, recognizing the competence of its Committee (Uruguay);**

133.5 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

133.6 **Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Guatemala);**

133.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);**

133.8 **Adhere to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia);**

133.9 **Ratify and adapt its national legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);**

133.10 **Uphold the human rights mechanisms and the special procedures (Sudan);**

133.11 **Cooperate with special procedures by extending a standing invitation to them (Peru);**

133.12 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);**

133.13 **Accept without prior condition the request for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and cooperate with her fully (France);**

133.14 **Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions for an official visit in line with United Nations terms of reference without any further delay (Germany);**

133.15 **Allow access to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and remove conditions on her proposed visit that could compromise her impartiality (Ghana);**

133.16 **Permit the requested visit by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (Hungary);**

133.17 **Respond positively and unconditionally to the request of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to visit the country (Latvia);**

133.18 **Make public the findings and implement the recommendations of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment arising from its visit to the country in 2015 (Liechtenstein);**

133.19 **Consider establishing or strengthening a national mechanism responsible for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with the critical elements (best practices) of the OHCHR global study and guide concerning national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (Portugal);**

133.20 **Make an effort to implement all the accepted recommendations (Zambia);**

133.21 **Continue its different reforms for the well-being and the full enjoyment of human rights by its population (Chad);**

133.22 **Ensure the precedence of provisions of international human rights treaties over national laws in cases of conflict (Slovakia);**

133.23 **Ensure the incorporation of the principles and norms of the international human rights law, especially of those treaties to which the Philippines is party, into its national legislation (Peru);**

133.24 **Ensure that domestic legislation conforms with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other human rights instruments, fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Estonia);**

133.25 **Ensure conformity of national legislation with the international legal instruments on human rights, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Gabon);**

133.26 **Promote legislation conforming fully to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Japan);**

133.27 **Enact laws to establish a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Republic of Korea);**

133.28 **Expedite the establishment of an effective national preventive mechanism, as required under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Slovenia);**

133.29 **Establish and ensure the proper functioning of a national preventive mechanism (Republic of Moldova);**

133.30 **Ensure that laws, policies and programmes aimed at protecting the human rights of women, elderly persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples are effectively implemented (Cuba);**

133.31 **Ensure that laws, policies and programmes to protect the rights of women, the elderly, persons with disabilities and indigenous people are effectively implemented (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

133.32 **Strengthen the implementation of the measures set out in the five-year plan of action for elderly people (Morocco);**

133.33 **Promulgate as soon as possible a law to establish an effective national preventive mechanism against torture (Guatemala);**

133.34 **Continue its work to improve its potential in the human rights field, particularly by strengthening national human rights institutions and completing the process for the elaboration of the Philippine human rights action plan (Russian Federation);**

133.35 **Complete and implement effectively the national human rights action plan (China);**

133.36 **Continue the formulation and implementation of the national human rights action plan (Nepal);**

133.37 **Accelerate the drafting of the national human rights action plan for the next five years and start implementing it (Libya);**

133.38 **Develop its third human rights action plan to guide its policy direction and ensure the implementation of programmes for an even more robust promotion and protection of human rights (Thailand);**

133.39 **Expedite the process to put in place a human rights action plan (Uganda);**

133.40 **Publicize and implement the national human rights action plan (Kenya);**

133.41 **Strengthen cooperation with national and international human rights institutions in order to implement the national human rights action plan (Mexico);**

133.42 **Ensure human rights training for State security forces in order to enhance their capacity to protect human rights (Ghana);**

133.43 **Provide adequate resourcing to the Commission on Human Rights and allow it to investigate alleged extrajudicial killings (Australia);**

133.44 **Ensure that the fight against crime strictly respects international standards (Peru);**

133.45 **Strengthen the campaign against illegal drugs (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

133.46 **Continue its efforts to protect its people from the threat of drugs while upholding human rights values (Myanmar);**

133.47 **Take the necessary measures to combat drug trafficking while ensuring that the methods used are in conformity with international standards (Haiti);**

133.48 **Ensure that all counter-narcotics operations are conducted in conformity with constitutional protections and international human rights obligations (United States of America);**

133.49 **Bring into line with international best practices the methods of combating the use of illegal drugs in the Philippines, namely in terms of prevention and alternative sanctions (Portugal);**

133.50 **Continue the holistic approach of the Inter-Agency Committee on Anti-Illegal Drugs focusing on law enforcement operations, as well as on the rehabilitation and reintegration of drug users (Romania);**

133.51 **Address the root cause of illegal drugs through development (China);**

133.52 **Adopt comprehensive and human-centred approaches to its anti-illegal drug policy, particularly the provision of appropriate health measures (Thailand);**

133.53 **Continue efforts to combat drugs and crime within a framework of the protection of and respect for human rights (Lebanon);**

133.54 **Ensure human rights standards are observed in the current government's conduct of its campaigns against illegal drugs (Zambia);**

133.55 **Bring its methods of combating the use of illegal drugs into line with international standards (Timor-Leste);**

133.56 **Continue to realign its national procedures to combat drug trafficking with international standards (Egypt);**

133.57 **Enact effective legislation aligned with international standards to combat the use of illegal drugs (Maldives);**

133.58 **Employ methods that adjust to international norms, including human rights norms, to combat the consumption of illegal drugs (Guatemala);**

133.59 **Guarantee that all the Government's methods of combating the use of illegal drugs are brought into line with international standards (Estonia);**

133.60 **Strengthen international cooperation to combat illegal drugs and human trafficking (China);**

133.61 **Speed up the process for adopting the non-discrimination law (Georgia);**

133.62 **Adopt a comprehensive law against discrimination that is coherent with its social inclusion programmes (Honduras);**

133.63 **Consolidate its recent progress through implementation of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation covering sex and sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status (Australia);**

133.64 **Eliminate discriminatory stereotypes based on gender (Honduras);**

133.65 **Strengthen efforts in the field of equitable justice through the Philippine development plan (Morocco);**

133.66 **Continue efforts to ensure protection of human rights for inclusive development and to reduce the level of poverty, particularly in rural areas and among the vulnerable strata of the population (Uzbekistan);**

133.67 **Continue implementation of its 10-point socioeconomic agenda and create skills-enhancement programmes on the basis of the human resources road map for 2016-2022 (Pakistan);**

133.68 **Deepen its engagement and collaboration with communities in the implementation of development projects and social policies which will ensure better buy-in and social outcomes for the affected communities (Singapore);**

133.69 **Pursue steps made with the aim of addressing the effects of climate change on the population (Algeria);**

133.70 **Examine the 2011-2028 national plan for climate change with a view to addressing the challenges in its implementation in consultation with all stakeholders (Haiti);**

133.71 **Re-examine the Mining Act of 1995 with a view to reinforcing its environmental provisions and sustainable development practices, which will help the mining industry to become one of the main contributors to the country's wealth (Haiti);**

133.72 **Continue its efforts to implement the Paris Agreement on climate change, including through multilateral cooperation (Myanmar);**

133.73 **Redouble efforts to put in place an environmental regulatory policy to ensure the implementation of this development of plan (Qatar);**

133.74 **Stop the implementation of counter-insurgency programmes that target human rights defenders and civilians (Slovakia);**

133.75 **Continue efforts to combat terrorism, the drug trade and drug use, within the framework of the Constitution, the law and international human rights standards (Iraq);**

133.76 **Respect the right to life and maintain the abolition of the death penalty (Haiti);**

133.77 **Consider not reinstating the death penalty, as per the bill introduced before the Seventeenth Congress (Mozambique);**

133.78 **Abstain from reintroducing of the death penalty (Luxembourg);**

133.79 **Reconsider any attempt to reimpose capital punishment, with the aim of not reintroducing the death penalty (Slovakia);**

133.80 **Preserve the right to life and do not bring back the use of the death penalty as proposed in the death penalty bill (Liechtenstein);**

133.81 **Respect its obligations under international law and refrain from reintroducing capital punishment (Republic of Moldova);**

133.82 Refrain from reintroducing the death penalty, in accordance with its international obligations, in particular those under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland);

133.83 Continue to uphold the implementation commitments as a State party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Romania);

133.84 Respect its obligations under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and refrain from the plans to reimpose the death penalty (Norway);

133.85 Uphold its international obligations and not reinstate the capital punishment (Portugal);

133.86 Cease all steps to reintroduce the death penalty, which would be contrary to its obligations under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; urgently accept a visit from the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, without preconditions or limitations; fully investigate and prosecute all cases of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances; take immediate steps to combat torture in the criminal justice system, including torture in police stations to extract confessions; and fully respect international human rights law in its efforts to combat the trade in and use of illegal drugs (Iceland);

133.87 Respect its obligations under international law as a State party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);

133.88 Continue the implementation of the provisions of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and abandon plans to restore the death penalty as a legal punishment (Lithuania);

133.89 Continue its support for the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New Zealand);

133.90 Maintain the abolition of death penalty in line with its obligations under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Czechia);

133.91 Fulfil the obligations assumed as a State party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty, and oppose any attempt to reinstate capital punishment (Uruguay);

133.92 Maintain its binding commitment to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, thereby repealing legal propositions aiming at restoring the death penalty (Brazil);

133.93 Abide by its obligations under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ukraine);

133.94 Abandon the plan to reintroduce the death penalty, which would be against the international commitments of the country (France);

133.95 Refrain from introducing the death penalty in the national legal system, also in respect of international obligations (Italy);

133.96 Do not reintroduce the death penalty, consistent with the Philippines' obligations as a State party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);

133.97 Refrain from reintroducing the death penalty (Canada);

133.98 **Refrain from reintroducing the death penalty and from lowering the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Bulgaria);**

133.99 **Maintain the protection of the right to life from conception to natural death (Holy See);**

133.100 **Take steps to put an end to extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, illegal arrests and acts of torture perpetrated by the police corps, and private security or paramilitary groups, and to investigate actions of the police dismantling all groups created in the margin of law (Costa Rica);**

133.101 **Guarantee the protection of all people against enforced disappearances and guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities (Sudan);**

133.102 **Without delay, take measures to put an end to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and prosecute the perpetrators of these acts (France);**

133.103 **Establish necessary mechanisms to eradicate extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions by bringing perpetrators to justice and intensifying efforts to eradicate the use of torture and inhuman and degrading treatment (Spain);**

133.104 **Strengthen efforts to stop extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances in the country (Poland);**

133.105 **Put an end to extrajudicial killings, including those related to the war on drugs, enforced disappearances, illegal arrests and detention, torture, harassment and other human rights violations (Slovakia);**

133.106 **Take immediate steps to stop extrajudicial killings and to conduct an independent and impartial inquiry into all enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings so that the perpetrators of these crimes are brought to justice (Netherlands);**

133.107 **Take concrete measures to stop extrajudicial killings and invite the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to visit the country without conditions (Lithuania);**

133.108 **End extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, illegal arrests and detention, torture and harassment, including by effectively implementing criminal prohibitions against extrajudicial killings (Canada);**

133.109 **Take all necessary measures to prevent extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances and carry out impartial investigations to hold perpetrators accountable (Germany);**

133.110 **Immediately end extrajudicial executions and carry out an independent and impartial investigation into all enforced disappearances and extrajudicial executions in order to bring the authors of these crimes to justice (Chile);**

133.111 **Immediately end the campaign of extrajudicial killings, which may amount to crimes against humanity under international law (Ghana);**

133.112 **Protect and guarantee the right to life and to a fair trial also in the context of the campaign against drug trafficking, and take all necessary steps to guarantee a proportionate use of force by the security forces (Italy);**

133.113 **Take all necessary steps to ensure prompt, impartial and transparent investigations into alleged unlawful killings and other abuses during anti-drug operations (Hungary);**

133.114 **Condemn and put an end to unresolved homicides and enforced disappearances (Uruguay);**

133.115 **Immediately stop all unlawful killings and incitement to carry out killings in the name of the anti-drug campaign (Iceland);**

133.116 **Put an end to extrajudicial executions and torture, in particular in the context of the fight against drugs (Luxembourg);**

133.117 **Make efforts to eliminate extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances, and intensify efforts to carry out prosecutions for such crimes (Norway);**

133.118 **Publicly denounce extrajudicial killings and other abuses in the anti-drug campaign (Iceland);**

133.119 **Take due measures to prevent extrajudicial killings in the country and grant access to the Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for impartial and credible investigations (Bulgaria);**

133.120 **Implement effectively the law against torture, in particular in sentences for cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment inflicted to drug traffickers (Angola);**

133.121 **Further strengthen measures to fully eliminate torture and all forms of ill-treatment at every level, including by establishing a national preventive mechanism (Georgia);**

133.122 **Eliminate the obstacles that hinder the effective implementation of the Anti-Torture Act and fully comply with articles 18 and 19 of the Act, which foresee compensation and rehabilitation of victims (Chile);**

133.123 **Take all necessary measures to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in detention facilities, including through the provision of legal safeguards for detainees and ensure effective investigations into allegations of torture, as well as the prosecution and sentencing of perpetrators (Austria);**

133.124 **Reject any incitement to violence in the context of the State-sponsored campaign against illegal drugs and hold perpetrators of such incitement accountable (Czechia);**

133.125 **Continue with strategies and programmes to put an end to violence against vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, ensuring child protection both online and offline (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

133.126 **Take action to eradicate violence and discrimination against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, primarily in educational institutions (Mexico);**

133.127 **Take steps to meet the minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners (New Zealand);**

133.128 **Improve detention facilities, in particular to address overcrowding and sanitation problems (Republic of Korea);**

133.129 **Take action to reduce overcrowding in detention facilities and provide separate detention facilities for child offenders (Uganda);**

133.130 **Strengthen the legal context, the institutions and the resources of the judicial system to guarantee an independent judiciary (France);**

133.131 **Strengthen the independence of the judiciary and the capacity of the judicial system (Timor-Leste);**

133.132 **Strengthen criminal justice reform efforts in order to ensure a speedy and fair trial for all accused (United States of America);**

133.133 **Adopt measures to strengthen the administration of justice and the national human rights commission, to enforce the action of the State against organized crime (Costa Rica);**

133.134 **Continue its efforts on improving access to justice (Azerbaijan);**

133.135 **Strengthen the witness protection programme (Timor-Leste);**

133.136 **Ensure that all pretrial detainees are brought before a judge without delay and expedite the cases of persons held under the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act (Liechtenstein);**

133.137 **Take further steps to eradicate impunity for killings (Croatia);**

133.138 **Undertake criminal justice reforms in line with international standards to ensure prompt investigations and trials for alleged perpetrators of human trafficking and to address extrajudicial killings and sexual violence against women and children (Botswana);**

133.139 **Deepen the measures taken to ensure the fight against impunity and guarantee to all victims of human rights violations compensation and the establishment of all adequate mechanisms for rehabilitation (Argentina);**

133.140 **Strengthen investigative and prosecutorial bodies to ensure thorough investigations into all killings, as well as the appropriate prosecution of perpetrators (United States of America);**

133.141 **Put an end to impunity by ensuring impartial investigations and bringing to justice those responsible of extrajudicial executions and torture (Luxembourg);**

133.142 **End impunity and hold the perpetrators of enforced disappearance, extrajudicial killings and torture to account and facilitate access to justice for the victims of such violations (Slovenia);**

133.143 **Ensure thorough and independent investigations into violent deaths and commit to bringing to justice those involved in abuses, including security forces (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

133.144 **Investigate thoroughly all extrajudicial killings (Portugal);**

133.145 **Ensure that extrajudicial killings are properly investigated and that the persons responsible are held to account in accordance with due process and the rule of law (Sweden);**

133.146 **Undertake a prompt and independent investigation into the extrajudicial killings related to the fight against illegal drugs and ensure accountability for perpetrators, as well as justice, remedy and reparations for victims and their families (Czechia);**

133.147 **Appropriately investigate deaths which have occurred in the course of police operations associated with the war on drugs (New Zealand);**

133.148 **Effectively fight impunity by investigating all cases of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances committed by the police, the armed forces or non-State actors and bring all perpetrators to justice (Austria);**

133.149 **Conduct impartial, immediate and effective investigations into all presumed cases of extrajudicial or summary execution, including appropriate documentation of each alleged offence, preservation of evidence and compliance with procedural safeguards (Switzerland);**

133.150 **Thoroughly investigate killings by private armies and vigilantes responsible for unsanctioned activities during the Government's anti-drug campaign and prosecute those responsible (Sierra Leone);**

133.151 **Investigate thoroughly all deaths, both those involving State security forces allegedly killing suspects in self-defence and those perpetrated by unknown assassins (Zambia);**

133.152 **Thoroughly investigate alleged extrajudicial killings and ensure accountability (Australia);**

133.153 **Ensure a credible, independent investigation with international involvement into unlawful killings (Iceland);**

133.154 **Conduct an independent and impartial inquiry into all enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings so that the perpetrators of these crimes are brought to justice (Ghana);**

133.155 **Prosecute persons implicated in such unlawful killings, including government officials and their affiliates (Iceland);**

133.156 **Investigate and fairly prosecute those implicated in torture or other forms of mistreatment (Hungary);**

133.157 **Adopt measures to prevent, eliminate and end impunity for all forms of sexual violence, including by improving the investigation and prosecution of sexual offenders and ensuring that penalties are applied consistently (Canada);**

133.158 **Combat crimes committed against human rights defenders through prompt, impartial and transparent investigations (Denmark);**

133.159 **Investigate and prosecute those responsible for using children in pornography (Uruguay);**

133.160 **Guarantee the rights of children in the context of criminal accountability and create the best alternative for improving the current system of youth accountability, in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Estonia);**

133.161 **Reform the judicial system to provide rehabilitation to youth offenders and implement the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act (Kenya);**

133.162 **Implement effectively the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act as a mandate and do not pass legislation lowering the minimum age of criminal responsibility to avoid further criminalization of minor children and their ill-treatment and abuse in detention facilities (Austria);**

133.163 **Strengthen the protection of children's rights, including by maintaining a minimum age of 15 years for criminal liability and raising the age of sexual consent to 16 years (Canada);**

133.164 **Maintain the age of criminal responsibility for children as it currently stands (Belgium);**

133.165 **Maintain the minimum age of criminal responsibility and do not lower it (Sweden);**

133.166 **Reject any plans for lowering the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Czechia);**

133.167 **Abandon the plan to reduce the age of penal responsibility, as it will lead to prosecuting children like adults prior to giving them the means to become responsible citizens (France);**

133.168 **Refrain from lowering the age of criminal responsibility in line with commitments under the Convention of the Rights of the Child (Germany);**

133.169 **Do not lower the minimum age of criminal responsibility for children (Kenya);**

133.170 **Take all necessary measures to promote the enjoyment of freedom of expression, religion and civil liberties (Botswana);**

133.171 **Redouble efforts to protect freedom of opinion and belief and to promote media freedom and the rights of journalists (Lebanon);**

133.172 **Create a safer working environment for journalists (Lithuania);**

133.173 **Take all necessary measures to provide adequate protection to journalists and human rights defenders, in particular regarding enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings (Estonia);**

133.174 **Take all necessary measures to protect the life of human rights defenders, journalists and other threatened persons (Germany);**

133.175 **Investigate all cases of threats, intimidation and attacks against media personnel and ensure that those responsible are held accountable (Latvia);**

133.176 **Guarantee the establishment of a safe and enabling environment for the work of human rights defenders, specifically through the adoption of a law for the protection and recognition of human rights defenders (Hungary);**

133.177 **Take steps to create and maintain in law and in practice a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, including by acknowledging publicly their important and legitimate role in the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, by simplifying the process for forming associations and by applying the good practices set out in Human Rights Council resolution 32/31, and to request and accept technical assistance, including from OHCHR, to fulfil these commitments (Ireland);**

133.178 **Establish an effective protection system for human rights defenders and journalists and ensure the free exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression and association (Luxembourg);**

133.179 **Take necessary measures to provide adequate protection to journalists and human rights defenders (Norway);**

133.180 **Protect more effectively human rights defenders and journalists, especially through cooperation with civil society (Poland);**

133.181 **Ensure the protection of the rights of defenders, journalists and members of the political opposition (Ukraine);**

133.182 **Promote a safe, enabling environment for the work of human rights defenders through the adoption of a charter for the protection and recognition of human rights defenders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

133.183 **Integrate indigenous and Muslim women in all realms of political and public life (Angola);**

133.184 **Continue its endeavours to combat all forms of human trafficking (Azerbaijan);**

133.185 **Continue efforts to eliminate trade in men, women and children in order to exploit them in forced labour (Iraq);**

133.186 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and rehabilitate its victims (Lebanon);**

133.187 **Continue to strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in people, including under the strategic national plan of action to prevent online sexual exploitation of children and the programme for rehabilitating and reintegrating victims of human trafficking (Belarus);**

133.188 **Continue to step up efforts in the area of combating trafficking in human beings, especially women and children (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

133.189 **Continue working with bilateral, regional and international partners to address trafficking in persons (Cuba);**

133.190 **Continue its national efforts to end human trafficking and sexual exploitation (Egypt);**

133.191 **Continue to work with bilateral, regional and international partners to address trafficking in persons (Indonesia);**

133.192 **Strengthen preventive cross-border anti-trafficking strategies and their implementation (Sierra Leone);**

133.193 **Increase efforts aimed at combating trafficking in persons and all forms of exploitation of children by, inter alia, taking the necessary measures to prevent impunity for perpetrators (Holy See);**

133.194 **Take more effective measures to combat human trafficking, which affects in particular women and children (Poland);**

133.195 **Continue its efforts to tackle human trafficking, especially of children, through the effective implementation of the recovery and reintegration programme for trafficked persons (Maldives);**

133.196 **Strengthen the fight against human trafficking in all forms, including by strengthening inter-agency coordination to combat cybersex in the community and by securing cooperation from the private sector to prevent and respond to child online abuse (Netherlands);**

133.197 **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including by strengthening the legal framework and ensuring the safety and welfare of victims of trafficking (Sri Lanka);**

133.198 **Develop a legal framework to explicitly address contemporary methods of trafficking (Uganda);**

133.199 **Ratify the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention of the International Labour Organization and build criminal justice capabilities to increase the investigation, prosecution and conviction of perpetrators of modern slavery (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

133.200 **Carry out further efforts to combat human trafficking (Uzbekistan);**

133.201 **Sustain and promote the family, based on marriage between a man and a woman, as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Holy See);**

133.202 **Strengthen the domestic legal framework on job protection (Indonesia);**

133.203 **Continue its efforts to address the problem of unemployment and improve competitiveness in human resources through the effective implementation of the current strategy for 2016-2020 (Libya);**

133.204 **Provide sufficient resources for poverty alleviation programmes (Saudi Arabia);**

133.205 **Ensure that the Philippine Development Plan for 2017-2022, the Conditional Cash Transfer Programme and the Sustainable Livelihood Programme continue to be adequately financed and are more targeted in their delivery, so that assistance can reach those most in need across the country (Singapore);**

133.206 **Ensure adequate resources for poverty alleviation programmes, in line with the commitments to pursue an inclusive growth (Viet Nam);**

133.207 **Ensure adequate resources for poverty alleviation programmes, in line with the commitments to pursue inclusive economic development (Cambodia);**

133.208 **Ensure adequate resources for poverty alleviation programmes, in line with the commitment to ensure inclusive growth (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

133.209 **Continue to pursue efforts to eradicate poverty and discrimination against women (Yemen);**

133.210 **Continue to combat poverty and malnutrition, especially among children (Lebanon);**

133.211 **Remain focused on combating poverty, particularly in areas where poverty is most prevalent and widespread (Malaysia);**

133.212 **Continue its fight against poverty with a focus on upholding respect and observance for human rights (Ecuador);**

133.213 **Ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act, in line with international obligations regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights, by increasing access to modern contraceptives (Brazil);**

133.214 **Ensure that Executive Order No. 12 pertaining to the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act is fully implemented in order to meet the needs for modern family planning and to secure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (Sweden);**

133.215 **Continue to undertake efforts to implement the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act (New Zealand);**

133.216 **Ensure full and equal access to modern contraceptives, including in rural and indigenous communities (Denmark);**

133.217 **Guarantee medical care for persons suffering from drug addiction (France);**

133.218 **Further strengthen the community-based rehabilitation programme for drug addicts, inpatients and outpatients for their integration into society (Pakistan);**

133.219 **Continue to allocate the highest budgetary priority to public education (Viet Nam);**

133.220 **Continue to allocate budgetary priority to public education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

133.221 **Continue to prioritize the budget for public education (Saudi Arabia);**

133.222 **Continue to intensify efforts to further increase the enrolment of children in schools (Brunei Darussalam);**

133.223 **Continue to enhance laws and policies of access to education for the most disadvantaged learners, as done through the Alternative Learning System (Holy See);**

133.224 **Given the positive strides made in public education, continue to ensure access to quality education to vulnerable and marginalized groups (Malaysia);**

133.225 **Continue its efforts to improve education in the country, to enhance the number of girls enrolled in pre-primary and primary education and to ensure a compulsory and free education (State of Palestine);**

133.226 **Take urgent measures to modify legislation stipulating the precedence of the husband's decisions over the wife's decisions with respect to common property, the exercise of parental authority and the custody of children (Argentina);**

133.227 **Continue its work to strengthen its policies to further promote gender equality and eliminate discrimination and violence against women (Brunei Darussalam);**

133.228 **Carry on the efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Tunisia);**

133.229 **Work towards the economic empowerment of women and their enhanced presence in decision-making positions (Tunisia);**

133.230 **Approve the legal provisions that would make it possible to derogate the articles of the Family Code stipulating the predominance of the husband's decision over that of the wife with regard to common property and the exercise of paternal rights and the custody of children (Chile);**

133.231 **Continue working on measures to enable women to have effective access to the justice system (Honduras);**

133.232 **Take immediate steps to permit abortion in cases where a woman's or a girl's life or physical or mental health is in danger, where the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest and in cases of fetal impairment, with a view to decriminalizing abortion in the near future (Netherlands);**

133.233 **Take further steps to eliminate abuses of the rights of the child (Republic of Korea);**

133.234 **Continue to strengthen the national framework for the protection of children's rights (Morocco);**

133.235 **Intensify efforts to eradicate all forms of violence against children (Spain);**

133.236 **Carry on efforts to protect children, especially children of indigenous populations (Tunisia);**

133.237 **Strengthen measures aimed at protecting children against violence and all kinds of sexual exploitation (Algeria);**

133.238 **Amend the age of sexual consent from 12 to 16 years (Sweden);**

133.239 **Take prompt actions to protect children against sex abuse and exploitation (Poland);**

133.240 **Make further efforts to protect children against all risks of sexual or economic exploitation (Qatar);**

133.241 **Ensure that victims of grave violations receive timely, effective and appropriate services through the monitoring, reporting and response system for children affected by conflict (Belgium);**

133.242 **Take measures in order to fully guarantee the rights of children, in particular with reference to the treatment of juveniles in the judicial system, and to prevent and combat the involvement of children in armed conflicts, their trafficking and their exploitation in the prostitution and pornography industry (Italy);**

133.243 **Ensure that all legislative amendments affecting children's rights take into account the superior interest of the child in accordance with international standards (Mexico);**

133.244 **Take the necessary legislative and other measures to prevent children from being engaged in child labour (Montenegro);**

133.245 **Increase efforts to combat child labour, which is very often combined with hazardous or dangerous conditions of work (Poland);**

133.246 **Improve the practical application and the incorporation of an inclusive approach to the rights of persons with disabilities in the adoption of the legislative measures to guarantee, in particular, equal access to public services (Spain);**

133.247 **Strengthen labour and economic policies in favour of persons with disabilities (Ecuador);**

133.248 **Continue its efforts to promote the rights of people with disabilities and ensure that persons with disabilities have equal access to all public facilities and services (State of Palestine);**

133.249 **Continue efforts in social and health insurance to the benefit of children with disabilities (Tunisia);**

133.250 **Take necessary measures to preserve the ancestral lands of indigenous peoples (Peru);**

133.251 **Continue the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers at all levels, in particular through the agenda on migrants' health (Sri Lanka);**

133.252 **Continue to engage bilateral, regional and multilateral partners to better protect the rights and welfare of migrants and members of their families (Viet Nam);**

133.253 **Enhance its engagement with its partners to better protect the rights and welfare of migrant workers and members of their families (Indonesia);**

133.254 **Continue to make concerted efforts to protect the rights of overseas migrant workers (Nepal);**

133.255 **Develop a permanent resettlement approach for internally displaced persons (Kenya);**

133.256 **Accede to and fully implement the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and ensure that all otherwise stateless persons in the country have access to a procedure that will facilitate the acquisition of a nationality (Slovakia);**

133.257 **Continue to do all that is necessary to end statelessness, especially for those living in areas that have experienced armed conflict before peace (Egypt).**

134. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Philippines was headed by His Excellency Mr. Menardo I. Guevarra, Senior Deputy Executive Secretary at the Office of the President and His Excellency Alan Peter S. Cayetano, Chair of Foreign Relations Committee, Senate of the Philippines, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Evan P. Garcia, Co-Alternate Head of Delegation, Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva;
- H.E. Pilar Juliana S. Cayetano, Co-Alternate Head of Delegation, Deputy Speaker Delegation, House of Representatives of the Philippines;
- Hon. Severo S. Catura, Co-Alternate Head of Delegation, Undersecretary Delegation Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat, Office of the President;
- Mr. Reynante B Orceo, Member, Undersecretary, Department of Justice;
- Mr. Isidro S. Lapena, Member, Director General, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency;
- Mr. Bayani S. Mercado, Member, Assistant Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Epimaco V. Densing, Member, Assistant Secretary, Department of Interior and Local Government;
- Mr. Carlos Bernardo O. Abad Santos, Member, Assistant Secretary National Economic Development Authority;
- Ms. Charito A. Zamora, Member, Assistant Secretary, Office of the Executive Secretary, Office of the President;
- Ms. Maria Teresa T. Almojuela, Member, Deputy Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the UN and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Enrico T. Fos, Member, Minister and Consul General, Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Arnel G. Talisayon, Member, First Secretary and Consul, Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Maria Elena Cristina D. Maningat, Member First Secretary and Consul, Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the UN and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Vanessa G. Bago-Llona, Member, Acting Director Office of the United Nations and International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Sharon Johnette M. Agduma, Member Third Secretary and Vice Consul, Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Leocadio T. Trovela, Member, Director Department of Interior and Local Government;
- Ms. Gladys F. Rosales, Member, Director Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency;
- Ms. Myrna Clara B. Asuncion, Member, Director National Economic Development Authority;
- Mr. Masli A. Quilaman, Member, Director National Commission on Indigenous Peoples;

- Ms. Gisella R. Mendoza, Member, State Counsel Department of Justice;
- Mr. Dennis A. Siervo, Member, Chief Superintendent, Philippine National Police Human Rights Affairs Office;
- Mr. Marivil V. Valles, Member, Principal Assistant, Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Eduardo D. Esquivias, Member, Major, Judge Advocate General Office, Armed Forces of the Philippines Human Rights Office;
- Mr. Maria Corazon Lucia V. Teoxon, Member, Head Executive Assistant, Office of the Secretary Department of Health;
- Mr. Delmer R. Cruz, Member, Labor Attaché, Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Tito Marshall R. Fajardo, Member, Technical Assistant Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat;
- Ms. Alnie Foja, Member, Legal Consultant, Office of the Secretary Department of Social Welfare Development;
- Ms. MA. Chona S. Idul-Desimpele, Member, Attaché, Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Sarah Lou Ysmael Arriola, Member, Chief of Staff, Office of Sen. Alan Peter Cayetano;
- Mr. Errol Angelito Bernardes Leones, Member, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of Sen. Alan Peter Cayetano;
- Ms. Denya Gracia J. Uy-Anastacio, Member, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Pilar Juliana Cayetano;
- Mr. Dexter Estacio, Member, Technical Officer, Office of Sen. Alan Peter Cayetano.